

ever!! Government now possesses millions of acres in those States, and the territory of Florida, probably more than can be sold in 100 years to come. The Indians are bound by many treaties to sell their lands to no person and no government, except that of the United States; and government is abundantly able to compel the execution of treaties with the Indians. It is only necessary for government to say, when she wants the land, and it must be had. Fifty or sixty thousand Indians, scattered over four or five States—what resistance could the warriors of such a population offer to the forces of the United States? The measure is fit and necessary, for many reasons. We do not want the land. We do not wish to divert the money from more useful purposes, such as the payment of the public debt; nor to afford additional grounds for the present pretences to keep up the tariff. But humanity, safety, and prosperity to the Indians, have been urged as the results of the measure.

Let us examine that plea. Within Carolina has from 1 to 2,000 Cherokee Indians within her limits. They are poor, quiet, and orderly, retaining but little of their savage character. They possess some land, which might or might not be valuable to the State. Now if the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, was pregnant with so much safety, happiness and prosperity to the Indians, why are we so much excited as the Indians of Alabama, Mississippi, or Florida? It was said, pass the bill and although the North Carolina Indians are not provided for, they must nevertheless go—they will follow the Cherokees of Georgia and leave their lands for the benefit of North Carolina! Who would believe such a preposterous idea? Nevertheless you have been told in more than one circular, that the passing of this bill, would produce such a result, I feel no unkindly sensibility as regards the Indians; but I really believe the proposed measure, will hasten the inevitable fate, which sooner or later they must arrive at—namely, the extinction of their race. By leaving the Indians undisturbed, if that were possible, and allowing the white people to settle around and among them, intermarry etc., in a few years, the Indian character, if the breed remained, would become extinct. It is agreed, they have attained some degree of civilization and improvement in agriculture, arts and sciences. Now to be broken up from their comfortable houses; transported to the woods; from cultivated to uncultivated lands; from agricultural to the hunting life, necessarily destroy many, and cause to others severe suffering. Several nations of tribes are to be thrown together. The usual result of such congregations is quarrelling and murder. We are bound to protect, and may shoot the offender, and hasten their extinction. A few years only would, elapse, ere the white population would again be thrown around and amongst them, as it now is, and the same scenes will again occur—must they be moved again and again, for safety, happiness and prosperity? It is proper to remark, that towards Georgia, every disposition was felt, and even, I believe, by members who acted on party grounds in the opposition, to settle the claim on the general government, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to land, in the most satisfactory manner; but all overtures of the kind, unconnected with the removal of the Indians from other States, were rejected by the Georgia delegation!! Why should Georgia connect her cause with other States, that had no reasonable or just claim on the government? Was it because she considered her claim doubtful; and only to be allowed in the language of the company, "when it could be done conveniently and reasonably," and that, at that time had not arrived; or that she had agreed to unite with the States ostensibly, to drive the gold into the measure. Yes, fellow-citizens, much scheming and maneuvering was used for the success of the measure; and nothing less would have answered for the purpose. I have been perhaps unnecessarily prolix on this subject; and have fatigued you. If so, I trust, my apology will be found in the circumstance of having voted differently from most of my colleagues; and in opposition to what was said to be the views of the administration.

Gen. Dudley holds the following language in regard to the present administration, which his new allies have taught him to condemn: "I deem it unnecessary to go into a detail of the ordinary business of Congress, which doubtless you have seen in the newspapers. Of the administration I have but little to say. My former anticipations of General Jackson, were fully realized, and although our views in some things differed, nevertheless he possessed my entire confidence. Indeed that very difference of opinion attached my attention and confirmed my confidence. I do trust and hope fellow-citizens, that honest difference of opinion, may ever exist. It is the best security and protection of republican governments. Whenever we shall become so servile as to bow the knee to power, right or wrong, we deserve to exist no longer as a free people. The wise and salutary checks, the legislature here and there, in the fabric of government. Shall the legislature blindly and implicitly sanction the acts, and adopt the recommendation of the executive? and shall the president approve all the acts of the legislature? No. Or the necessity of the three, would be superadded. Let all do, what they think is proper and correct in itself. You will need no better evidence of the industry, integrity and ability of the Administration, than the salutary reform in operation—saving of thousands to the country—restoration of the British West India trade, &c. etc."

\*Has Gen. Dudley forgotten that Judge White was one of the "Delegation" of which he complains?

Tailors in New York.—Twenty Journeymen Tailors have been recently tried before the Court of Oyer & Terminer, in the city of New York, and convicted of a conspiracy in burning themselves with others into an unlawful club or combination to injure trade, by making arbitrary laws, and to prevent journeymen tailors from working for any tailor who would not assent to said laws; in other words for a "strike" or "turn out for wages." Henry Faulkner, who was President of the Society, was fined one hundred and fifty dollars; another, who made himself particularly obnoxious, one hundred dollars; and all others fifty dollars each, and stand committed till the fines are paid. We have not reflected on this subject sufficiently to form a decided opinion; but it appears to us, at the first blush, that the law which imposed these fines, is odious and despotic, and is calculated to deprive the mechanics of privileges enjoyed by other classes.

Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut near the close of its late session, passed two resolutions; one declaring that Congress has no right to interfere with slavery in the different States; and another against the right of expediency of interfering in the District of Columbia. The first measure passed unanimously; the second, though opposed by Mr. Rockwell, a Federal Whig member, passed by an overwhelming vote.

**THE RALPH REGISTER versus THE RALPH REGISTER.**—Although our neighbor has thought it prudent to decline answering our interrogations, respecting his former opinions in regard to slavery, we nevertheless, give extracts from his paper of some years back, expressing, as will be seen, sentiments entirely at variance with those of a more recent date. It is not that we consider the mere opinion of the editor of any great consequence to the public, farther than his course corresponds with the party of which he is the organ, and who are so zealous in their efforts to excite a southern feeling upon this question, for no other end than the advancement of their own party purposes.—The editor, as it will be perceived, not only pronounces "slavery a curse to the Southern States," but charges the Legislature with violating "humanity and the Constitution," in its passage of laws, regulating "our freedom of color." Nor does the Editor stop here; but in the insertion of a communication which proposes a direct interference on the part of Congress with the Slaves of the South, he sees nothing, "to which the most fastidious can object!" Now, the Editor thinks it not only treason on the part of Congress to touch the question in the States, but the southern members themselves are guilty of the grossest dereliction of duty, in not forcing the question that Congress has no constitutional authority to interfere with the slaves in the District of Columbia.—But the palpable inconsistency of the opinion of the Editor now, with those he formerly held and expressed, is too apparent to require note or remark. They serve to demonstrate what we have all along contended for, (and that is the inducement for our advertising to them) that the sole purpose of those who now strive so hard to excite the public prejudice in regard to the question of slavery, is for nothing else than to advance the political views of their party. They well know, that upon the great questions which have for some time divided the country, they are in a minority, and they now seek to enlist under the name of Hugh L. White as the Southern candidate to enable them the more securely to ride into power.—The veil is too thin to cover their sinister designs. But to the Extracts.

From the *Ralph Register*, Oct. 6, 1831.

A communication entitled "An appeal to the Citizens of the United States, proposing a plan for the Abolition of Slavery, by an unlettered farmer."

In this communication the author speaks of Slavery as "a great political evil which threatens the subversion of social order and the destruction of domestic peace." He boldly declares "that something must be done." He presents it as a "national" question and declares that the remedy must be "national."

"Let Congress (says he) constitute a fund which we will call a redemption fund."

"This (he says) may be effected by the present system of taxation—but which would be esteemed preferable (as bringing the patriotic feelings of the nation visibly into action) by something like direct appropriation. He then proceeds:—"say each white and free colored poll shall pay annually into the Treasury 25 cents (or more if necessary) for a specific object."

"The slaves are stated to be to and at \$1 each On all real estate 25 cents or each \$100 value."

And he adds "now let the General Government in its liberality add to those the unappropriated public lands, which must be brought immediately into market, &c."

"And when the General Government is in possession of a surplus fund, let their munificence throw that also into the redemption fund."

With this fund he proposes to pay for all the Slaves and when bought they are to be sold to the General Government and be at their disposal.—

The remarks of the Editor are as follows:—He who addresses the public on a subject in which they are all equally concerned is certain of securing their attention if he cannot carry conviction to their minds, and though his proselytes be few his audience will be large. The well written paper therefore, which we publish to-day, which has for its object the creation of a fund whereby the gradual abolition of slavery may be effected, will doubtless be read with attention whatever may be the conclusions arrived at with regard to its feasibility. We are aware that the consideration of such propositions of this character involve are exceedingly difficult, and very delicate, and should be discussed with great caution; yet we see "nothing in the communication alluded to, to which the most fastidious can object," whether the plan here proposed if adopted would accomplish the expected result we are not prepared to say; but it is only by a comparison of the different propositions which may be submitted to the public that the most proper one can be selected.

Editorial Article in the *Register*, of April 20th, 1831.

COLORADO FREEMEN.—A writer in the last *Wilmington Recorder*, complains of the effects of the Act of our last Session in relation to our freedom of color, which imposes a quarantine of 40 days on vessels having a free person of color on board. In 9 cases out of 10 no white sailor can be employed as cook or steward; and in such case a captain would either have to go without either of these necessary adjuncts or sail to some other State.

At present we understand the Merchants of Wilmington are in want of vessels to carry away the produce lying on their wharves. But few vessels are owned in the port and they must have cooks at least; yet if they carry a free colored man out in that capacity they cannot bring him back, and but few will engage on those terms. This writer very correctly adds that a *string may be stretched till it breaks!* It is admitted that slavery is a curse to the southern States. Would it not be better to think of some means of getting rid of it rather than thus fly in the face of humanity and the Constitution?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—On the 7th inst. the Hon. JOHN PAGE, of Haverhill, was elected by the Legislature of New Hampshire, a Senator in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Hill. The Concord Patriot says: "Mr. Page is a plain, unassuming, practical man, of sterling integrity, the most unflinching Democratic principles, and the purest patriotism. There is a great change going on in New Hampshire in favor of the Administration."

FRANKFURT.—The Spectator says that there was a tremendous storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, at Milton and vicinity, on the 13th inst.; that the creeks and rivers have been higher than ever known, at this season of the year, and that incalculable damage has been done by the washing of the earth under cultivation and the overflowing of the low grounds.

The Halifax Advocate of the 15th inst. says the late rains have produced a famine in the Roanoke, which will be severely felt by the farmers immediately thereon. Water was six or eight feet deep in some of the cornfields; the bridge near the river was washed away.

EXECUTIVE PARDON.—A friend from Cape Fear writes:—"It is reported that one man of color, named Reid, was tried and convicted of Forgery, at the Superior Court of Moore County, upon clear and positive testimony, and that he has since been pardoned by the Governor, which is operating against him in the West." Upon inquiry, we learned that a man by the name of Reid was indicted in Moore, and his case removed for trial to Chatham, where he was tried and convicted, before Judge Woodward, at last fall term; that his honor arrested the judgment, whereupon the solicitor General appealed to the Supreme Court, and the court directed to process judgment, and that at the last term of Chatham Court, the sentence of the court was pronounced against the party. A petition was forwarded to the Governor, asking for a pardon; but as the Governor saw nothing in the facts as discovered in the petition to vary it from the ordinary case of the man's having "respectable connections," he refused to pardon—but consented to relieve, or suspend so much of the sentence as indicated whipping, until the friends of the party should get from the Judge who tried him, a statement of the facts; intimating at the same time, unless some extraordinary circumstance should arise, he would not pardon. Since which, we believe, nothing further has been heard of the matter, and we presume the party has suffered according to the law, which is imperative as to the punishment, leaving no discretion with the Court. We venture to say, that no man has ever been Governor, who was less influenced by personal considerations, in the discharge of his duties, than Gov. Spaight is. As he has not pardoned in the present case, his enemies will have now to censure him for the refusal.

THE NUMBER OF "INDEX," which will be found on our first page, cannot fail to be read with interest. It is a triumphant vindication of Mr. VAN BUREN against the charge of being "an abolitionist." The fact of his giving the casting vote in favor of the passing of the Bill prohibiting the circulating of incendiary publications, through the post office, is likely to expose him to the severest denunciations. Contrary to the ordinary course, after his vote was announced, the Bill was postponed for several days—when Messrs. Clay, Webster and Calhoun denounced him in the bitterest terms. Calhoun, although he voted for the bill, could not suffer the occasion to pass without giving vent to his gall. Every Southern man, with the exception of the Senators from Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Mr. Leigh from Virginia, voted for the Bill; while many Senators from the North, with the exception of Mr. Buchanan and the two Senators from New York voted against it. What will the whigs say to this?

JUDGE WHITE and his NEIGHBORS.—It is a fact, worthy of note, that those counties, both in Virginia and North Carolina nearest to East Tennessee, where Judge White lives, are the most decidedly opposed to him. In the recent elections in Virginia, Little Tennessee, as her western counties have been termed gave very decided majorities for Van Buren. So in North Carolina, the State of Buncombe, as the counties of Macon, Haywood and Buncombe have been termed, all adjoining the Tennessee line, are equally decided for Van Buren. There are valleys in the mountains, where the corrupting influence of the Bank has been reached, they are inhabited by Mountain Boys, who have no feeling but a love of country, no prejudice but what that country's cause excites, and who are strangers to that proscriptive spirit that now seeks to eject our present republican governor from his station, and to withhold a support from Martin Van Buren because "he is not one of us."

THE INDIANS.—Gov. Clay, of Alabama, issued his Proclamation, on the 20th ult. to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Tribe of Indians, referring to the outrage and enormous aggravations committed by a part of them. He exhorts them to stand firm on the side of the laws, and make the line broad between them and the hostile party; direct that they treat them as enemies, and says that all the Creeks found with arms in their hands, who do not use them against the enemy, will be treated as such. He says:—"Every person who has been connected with any murder, robbery, house burning, or assault upon any individual, shall be punished. The Chiefs of the town will be required to surrender the guilty into our hands. Our laws punish those who conceal or protect the criminal, and those laws shall be enforced with the utmost rigor." He also issued a Proclamation to the settlers of the counties situated in the Territory lately ceded by the Creek Indians, giving an account of the military preparations already made, and assuring them of the end of bringing into the field, in less than 10 days, a force of 2,000 or 2,500 men. He declares his convictions that the disturbances have been greatly augmented by evil minded persons, engaged in retailing spirituous liquors to the Creeks, in violation of the laws, and with the view of defrauding them out of the little remnant of their property. He also says that others have been connected with these aggressions, in order to accomplish sinister and dishonest views of their own, and that such conduct will subject them to condign punishment, whenever detected.

Burns of hostilities committed by the Cherokees have been received. Col. Parr, commanding in Carroll county, Geo. has it is said, raised a company of mounted volunteers to act as spies upon the Indians, and to form a cordon upon the line of Carroll and the Cherokee country. It is stated also that Cedarston, Paulding county, has been laid in ashes, and from 12 to 16 families butchered by the Cherokees. The Indian force collected is computed at from 3 to 500—that they insolently demand provisions of the whites and are robbing them of their cattle.

A party of six Indians made their appearance at Moultrie, about 5 miles north of St. Augustine, about the 1st of this month, and succeeded in carrying off 5 horses. They were pursued without success.

The account of the rescue of the garrison at Wilahechoe Block House is confirmed; the Governor of Florida sent on expedition to their relief.

The Columbus Herald of the 7th inst. says that troops continue to pour in from different counties, many of whom are well mounted and armed, and all will be fully equipped in a day or two, when they will be immediately detailed, and put to the all important work of subduing the hostile Creeks.

OHIO.—The legislature of Ohio has rejected 43 applications for new Banks; prohibited the issuing and circulating within the State, small bank notes, and also the establishment of any agency within the State of the U. S. Bank at Philadelphia.

VERMONT.—From the best information we can obtain we are assured that the prospects of success for the democratic electoral ticket in Vermont, are brightening every day. The anti-masonic party manifest a disposition to unite with the democratic party in elevating Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee papers contain the Proclamation of Gov. Cannon, calling for 2,500 volunteers, in obedience to the request of The President, for immediate service in the Creek country.

DUEL.—A duel was fought near Washington City, on the 14th inst. between Mr. Bynum, of this State, and Mr. Jenifer of Maryland. After six ineffectual fires the affair was amicably adjusted.

Gas, Drunkenness and Abuse of Drugs.—We have received from a correspondent at Newbury, some particulars in regard to the "Great dinner," which upon his authority we would be writing to publish, but that they are stamped of rather too personal a character. He informs us that it required the strongest efforts to get up a subscription, and that it would have failed, but that a certain individual ordered the dinner, placing himself for the full amount of the expenses of the day. Heads, there were 38 men present—some were from Jacksonville county; some from Lenoir; from Casper; from Onslow; and one from Boston; and this is the "Public dinner,"—a pack of men from five several parts of the world, presuming to speak for the people of Craven." Let not our friends be uneasy; such tricks and airs will only tend to arouse the blood of the old Democrats of Craven, who will now see and feel their enemies—those with whom they have combated ever since the days of Jefferson—that great founder of our political faith—whose name, "dinner jangler" has endeavored to tarnish, under the cloak of defending the character of the State; and also has vented his hatred against democracy, as well as against its great founder.

Mr. J. S. Jones was the prime mover of this occasion.

N. CAROLINA INDIANS.—We learn from the *Rutherfordton Gazette* of 16th inst. that considerable excitement and alarm has been produced in the counties of Haywood and Macon, in this State, by the movement of the Cherokee Indians, since the ratification of the late treaty by the Senate. A large portion of the nation are opposed to its adoption, and a delegation has been sent to Washington to remonstrate against it. A letter from a gentleman in Franklin, Macon co. to the editor of the *Gazette*, states that the Indians are collected in companies, consulting with one another, and have purchased all the powder they could get from the Merchants in that country. Volunteers are preparing to be in readiness at a moment's warning.

COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.—We have received the first number of the *Columbian Repository*, printed at Chapel Hill, Hugh M'Queen, Editor. It is a handsome sheet, and its typographical execution is creditable. Its political character is opposed to the present administration.

WASHINGTON, 12th June, 1836.

Mr. White.—I see in the *Star* of the 9th inst. which has this moment come to hand, an article in the editorial synopsis of Congressional proceedings, beginning with the usual sign "The Land Bill," which I wish you to publish. The writer of this does not mean to say any thing at present about the misrepresentation it contains; but simply asks the editors if they will please to look over the congressional information, and see if it be true, as they have stated it. In their ardent zeal about the land bill they had better speak the truth, as becomes men occupying their station.

I have no more to say at present. I will wait to see if they will correct the statement.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land Bill.—The bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, which passed the Senate, (by which North Carolina would have received \$1,103,563 at the first division), has been laid upon the table by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 110 to 89. This was done by the Van Buren party, and is tantamount to a rejection of the bill which they avowed to be their object.—The vote of the North Carolina delegation stood as follows: "Those who voted to lay on the table, and defeat the bill, were Messrs. CONNOR, WALKER, MONTGOMERY and SPEIGHT.—Byrum and Hawkins absent. Those who voted against laying on the table, were Messrs. DEBBERY, PETTIGREW, SHEPHERD, SPERRARD, RENSCHER and WILLIAMS."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN.

There is still something seriously alarming to the nerves of the opposition in the idea of the establishment of a gold currency. It affected them dreadfully in 1834, and their papers were filled with accounts of counterfeit gold coin, every one of which was sheer invention, such a thing having never yet been met with in circulation. The assertions were proved untrue at the time, rewards having been offered for a sight of a single one of the fabled counterfeits, but in vain. They had been heard of, but never seen; the utmost ingenuity could not ferret them out.

The arrival lately in this country of large sums in gold, obtained from foreign nations by the wise and energetic administration of Andrew Jackson, again alarms the organs of the opposition, and for one, we perceive the Inquirer has commenced republishing its panic paragraphs against gold, thinking them by the repose of two years, once more fit for service. It is labor thrown away. The people of the United States are neither to be talked or frightened out of a support of the General Government in its effort to introduce gold and silver for every man's ordinary pocket expenses; especially in this State, in which the small gold coin is now particularly needed, the circulation of paper under five dollars having been prohibited for years; a similar measure has likewise been adopted in other States, and the specie basis is in consequence imperitively called for.

This outcry against gold is remarkable for nothing, but its silliness. Its introduction to common use is no experiment. It is sanctioned by the experience of all other countries; and a clamor might just as rationally be raised against silver.

A bill has been reported in Congress for purchasing in the French and Neapolitan indemnities, which are paid in gold, and if carried, the foreign coin will probably be coined, under the order of government, into quarter eagles. Can the Inquirer make a plausible objection to it? Is it less convenient to carry a small gold coin in the pocket, than to carry five half dollars? and is not the gold quite as safe, if not safer, than the silver.

The best of Women.—She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind, with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.—*Goldsmith*.

#### LATER INDIAN NEWS.

From the *St. Augustine Herald*, June 11.  
**Attack upon Micapony by the Indians.**—An express arrived in town last night, from Micapony, with the intelligence that that place had been attacked on the 8th inst. by 150 to 200 Indians. The attack took place at noon. Maj. Heileman, who had just arrived there a few hours previously, with a part of two companies, had sent an express to Oakland, (Michigan's) who shortly afterwards returned, stating that he had seen a large number of Indians on the road advancing on towards Micapony.

Soon after they came up, and commenced firing at the Fort a long distance off. Maj. Heileman, with a part of Capt. Landrum's and Capt. Drane's companies, with a piece of artillery, and a few dragoons, mounting in all to about 75 men sallied out, and attacked them in front with the artillery, and on both flanks, with the other troops, and succeeded in beating them off, after an action of an hour and a half. The loss on our side is 5 wounded, among the latter one officer (Lt. Lee). The Indians succeeded in carrying off their dead, so that they could not be ascertained.—The above are all the particulars we have been able to procure. An express is hourly expected from Micapony, which will bring some further information from that quarter. The post at Oakland has been ordered to be abandoned immediately.

Capt. Dimick's and Lieut. Irwin's companies have been ordered to Fort Drane, from this post. The former started at 3 o'clock. The latter has been engaged in scouring the country between this and Picolata during the past week, and will join Capt. Dimick at Picolata, and both proceed on to Fort Drane immediately.

A company of mounted volunteers arrived here early in the week under the command of Capt. Curry. They were mustered into service for six months. They will be engaged in scouring the country about the vicinity of Mandarin.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the JOHN WALKER.

Since the publication of our extra of last week, the following facts connected with the loss and the destruction of the Steamer John Walker by the bursting of her boilers, have come to our knowledge. It appears from all the circumstances, that this unfortunate accident was the result of carelessness and neglect in not having sufficient water in the boilers. The boat left the wharf, at 3 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of towing the brig *Rogue*, then lying at anchor below the town; this had been the practice with all our steam boats after taking in freight, either before or after their departure for Fayetteville. Capt. Dickson of the Walker run down along side the brig, after laying there five minutes, he ascertained his impending danger from the roaring of the steam through the safety valve, the water then being below the lower gauge cock; he called to the captain to make haste and weigh his anchor, that his boilers were in danger, and he could stand it no longer; scarcely had the words escaped his lips, when at the first move of the starting bar to put the engine in operation, the explosion took place, the body of Capt. Dickson was seen going over the top-sail-yard of the brig, and fell in the river, and was not found until Wednesday night, 16 miles below town and was interred yesterday with military honors; he was a young man of promise and worth; his untimely and melancholy fate is mourned and lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. The Engineer Isaac Smith was thrown against the main-top-sail-yard, fell on the quarter deck, covered with the fragments of the boat, and though much mutilated, it is supposed will recover. The pilot Purdie Jacobs and fireman Damon were in the hole, and both killed, their bodies have been recovered. Prince Nichols the second pilot, standing at the helm was knocked down by a piece of one of the beams, severely wounded, but is recovering. The boat is the most perfect wreck we have ever witnessed, one of the boiler heads went through the starboard bow cutting its way through a part of each beam in its course; the starboard side, abreast the boilers, for three feet down is blown completely off, carrying all the beams and deck with it; the starboard quarter is carried away; the quarter deck lifted up and landed on the timber heads; the most unaccountable damage, is a hole blown through the bottom between the fore-batch and fore-castle, the boat and engine are entirely ruined and abandoned as a total loss. Some of the goods have been taken out, very much damaged, many of the packages have not been recovered, we understand there is some insurance on the goods which will of course be paid; no insurance on the boat. Loss, including the uninsured goods, estimated from \$15 to \$18,000, which we regret to say, will fall upon our enterprising fellow-citizen, Doyle O'Hanlon.

FROM ENGLAND.

From the *N. Y. Star* of June 14.—By the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, it will be perceived we have news of the highest interest from England. The Irish Corporation Bill has received such amendments in the Lords, and concentrated the corporate power so entirely in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, that it amounts to a rejection of the measure as it came up from the Commons. This has placed the two houses in direct collision with each other, and threatens to carry matters to such extremes as may possibly end in the renewal of scenes of the protectorate under Cromwell, and then if not the dissolution of the Lords and the abolition of the peerage, the abrogation at least of the laws of primogeniture.

The new French legion for Spain, is assembling at Pau, and will be composed of ten battalions.

The recent brilliant successes of Gen. Evans, and the murmurs in the *Procurators* against Cordova, will cause, it is

though, the removal of the latter from the command of the Queen's armies. The London *Sun* says he will be a much more formidable opponent if left at the head of the army in the Basques, than in training his bloodless blade along the Prade.

The Carlist General Eguila has retreated before Gen. Evans to Guipuzcoa, to protect Don Carlos—that province being the only one remaining where he has any control.

The French foreign legion in Spain, when increased as it is about to be, will amount to 15,000 men under Gen. Berclini.

Elizabeth City, June 14.

**The Rain and the Crops.**—For three weeks, scarcely a day has passed without more or less rain. A gentleman who has had an opportunity of observing during a ride of twenty miles in the country, informed us this morning that the crops of Indian corn and wheat are literally ruined. That if the balance of the season should be as favorable as could be wished, there will not be a half crop raised. One farmer states that there was water enough in his field, if it had been dammed up and made to operate upon a mill to grind a hundred barrels of corn. The wind has generally prevailed from the eastward and the tide has been unusually high.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ARSON DETECTED.—About three months since, in the Court of Sessions, a young and interesting girl, named Eliza Baillie, was sentenced to six months confinement in the House of Refuge, for stealing from Mrs. L. St. Johns, (No. 202 Broadway, upwards of a hundred dollars in money, and some clothes. On the night of the 5th of May, the Female House of Refuge was burned down, and it was at the time supposed to have been accidental, but yesterday, the incendiary was discovered, and proved to be the same Eliza Baillie. N. C. Hart, Superintendent of the house, fixed his suspicions on Eliza, and on examination, she admitted the fact, and gave the following statement:—

She had been very anxious to get out and see her parents, who are residing in the city, and knowing that by fair means she could not get out until her term of service had expired, she determined to effect her purpose by foul ones, and formed the design of firing the building, and escaping by the gate in the hurry and alarm. Accordingly, just after dark on the night in question, she went to one of the arches of the yard, and took a small coal of fire, and entered the house, intending to lay it among some combustible materials in the garret. She went up stairs, but just as she opened the door at the head of the stairs, she became alarmed at some noise, and dropped the coal, and ran down stairs. The fire fell among some cotton, which was immediately in a blaze, and the result was the destruction of the building.

GREAT TROUBLE.—Some of the opposition editors are exceedingly mortified & chagrined because the piebalds in Congress have not been able to succeed in their efforts to prevent the transaction of some very important business, and particularly the getting of the bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the union out of committee of the whole. Had they been able to prevent the passage of these bills by keeping them in committee of the whole they would no doubt, have been delighted. But why did they wish to prevent their passage? They are both fairly entitled to admission, according to the provisions of the constitution, and no one can pretend to assign any reason why they should not be admitted. It would be unjust and contrary to the express provisions of the constitution to refuse to admit them. But it does not suit the political views of the opposition at present to admit them. Being both in favor of the administration, the admission of them will bring four administration members into the Senate, give seven additional electoral votes to Mr. Van Buren, and in case of the election of President deriving upon the House of Representatives, give the votes of two additional States to Mr. Van Buren. These are the reasons.

MARRIED.

In Franklin county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. A. Apple, Mr. WM. H. WILLIAMS, of Warren county, to Miss LUCY W. PERRY, daughter of EDWARD B. PERRY, Esq.

DIED.

Suddenly at his residence in Franklin County on the 8th of May, Mr. ALLEN HINES, for many years a respectable citizen of that county, in the 81st year of his age.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall session will commence on Thursday the 4th of August. The English Department as heretofore. W. J. BINGHAM, Principal. June 17th, 1836.

The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

State of North-Carolina.

Wayne County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1836.

Aaron F. Moses, assignee &c. vs. Scire fa.

Alley Ivoy Alexr Mosley, vs. Estate of Alexr Ivoy RICHARD IVES, Jr. Icy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Herring and Hays be heirs at Law of Richard Ivoy deceased, not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Standard, notifying the said Richard Herring and wife personally to be and appear, before the justices of our court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the court to be held for the county of Wayne, at the Court House in Waynesborough, on the third Monday of August next, to show cause why the said estate of the said Richard Ivoy, and further to do and recover whatsoever our said court shall order and decree in the premises.

Witness, John A. Green, clerk of said court, held at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1836. JOHN A. GREEN, Clerk. June 17th 1836.